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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

~~[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the supervisory equipment and the surveillance method of vacuum devices.~~ Vacuum devices are indispensable to the membrane formation equipment in connection with semiconductor device manufacture, an etching system, an ion implantation equipment, etc. In order to prevent degasifying in a vacuum chamber, it cleans by performing the exchange and updating of a fixture periodically. Moreover, if failure occurs in vacuum devices, it will fix. At this time, vacuum devices are wide opened by the atmosphere.

[0002] It is required for starting of next vacuum devices to check an evacuation property and a leak (and degasifying) property, and to guarantee the quality of a vacuum chamber. Moreover, after passing process gas and processing a semiconductor, when pulling back to a vacuum, an evacuation property and a leak (and degasifying) property need to be checked.

[0003]

~~[Description of the Prior Art] drawing 5 -- the conceptual diagram of vacuum devices -- it is -- 1 -- a vacuum chamber and 2a -- a thermocouple and 2b -- an ion gage and 3 -- in a main valve and 8a, a forehand line bulb and 8c express [an ion gage controller and 7a/a rough vacuum pump and 7b/a high vacuum pump and 8a] a rough bulb.~~

[0004] Thermocouple 2a is a vacuum gage. A Pirani gage can also be used instead of a thermocouple. Ion gage 2b and the ion gage controller 3 are vacuum gages, and have become one unit as vacuum measuring equipment.

[0005] the early stages of exhaust air of the vacuum chamber 1 -- setting -- main-valve 8a rough bulb 8c is opened -- it exhausts to about 10 to 3 Torrs At this time, it measures by vacuum gage 2a (a thermocouple or Pirani gage).

[0006] Subsequently, rough bulb 8c is closed and forehand line bulb 8b is opened. High-vacuum-pump 7b is started and high-vacuum exhaust air is performed. Low vacuum pressure is measured by ion gage 2b from 10-3Torr. the ion gage controller 3 -- vacuum pressure -- receiving -- an analog display and digital display -- an output signal can also be taken out to both

[0007] In order to guarantee the vacuum performance of a vacuum chamber, before using it, the following two checks are usually surely performed.

** See an evacuation property. That is, it is since main-valve 8a is opened and exhausted. Time until it reaches target vacuum pressure is investigated. Or it investigates whether purge timing is set up and target vacuum pressure is reached between them.

[0008] ** Investigate the existence of the leak property of a vacuum chamber, and degasifying in a vacuum chamber. That is, after reaching target vacuum pressure, main-valve 8a is closed and a vacuum chamber is changed into a clamp state, and it investigates that vacuum pressure goes up with time, and investigates whether after [a predetermined time of] vacuum pressure is kept lower than a predetermined value.

[0009] Drawing 6 is drawing showing the exhaust air property and leak property of vacuum devices.

The leak property also contains a changed part by degasifying. A horizontal axis (X-axis) is set as the logarithm of time, and the logarithm of vacuum pressure is expressed as a vertical axis (Y-axis). If it is made this display, it will be easy to grasp exhaust air of vacuum devices, and the inclination (trend) of leak from the inclination of a curve. If an exhaust air property is measured for a maximum of 24 hours, the inclination of a curve can be grasped and the inclination of a curve can grasp a leak property in many cases by the measurement for about 10 minutes.

[0010] as [show / drawing 6 / an operator records the vacuum pressure periodically displayed on an ion gage controller, and / in extraction of data, / operator / from the result] -- both -- a logarithm -- a graph is created And, for example as compared with the specification value (it sets up by making reference the value acquired at the time of starting of the beginning of vacuum devices) which defined beforehand the vacuum pressure after 20-hour exhaust air, and the vacuum pressure after the leak during 10 minutes, the success or failure of use of vacuum devices is further judged from the inclination of a curve.

[0011] usually -- although measurement takes about 10 minutes with a leak property in an exhaust air property for 15 hours or more -- both -- a logarithm -- a graph is created, there is troublesomeness which must be compared with a specification value, and the still more nearly experiential judgment force is needed

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In view of the above-mentioned problem, this invention measures the vacuum pressure in a vacuum chamber automatically, and aims at offer of the supervisory equipment which can carry out graphical representation of the relation between time and vacuum pressure.

[0013] Moreover, it aims at offer of a method which judges the success or failure of use of vacuum devices using the supervisory equipment. Moreover, the vacuum pressure in a vacuum chamber is measured automatically, and it aims at offer of supervisory equipment which can judge the success or failure of vacuum-devices use as compared with the value which defined the attainment value of the vacuum pressure to time beforehand.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Drawing for drawing 1 explaining the supervisory equipment of this invention and drawing 2 are drawings showing the screen-display composition of supervisory equipment.

[0015] It connects with the vacuum gage 3 of vacuum devices, and the above-mentioned technical problem extracts the data of vacuum pressure periodically, and is solved with the supervisory equipment of the vacuum devices which have time, a means to save the data of vacuum pressure at storage, and a means to read these data from this storage and to display the relation between time and vacuum pressure on a graph.

[0016] moreover, the vacuum pressure which used the supervisory equipment of these vacuum devices, and extracted the data of vacuum pressure periodically from the start of exhaust air of vacuum devices, and the vacuum pressure after a predetermined time defined beforehand -- the time of a low -- use of these vacuum devices -- ** -- judging -- eye this ** -- a law -- when higher than *****2, it is solved by the surveillance method of the vacuum devices which judge use of these vacuum devices to be no

[0017] Moreover, until it becomes below the 1st vacuum pressure as which the supervisory equipment of these vacuum devices was used, and vacuum pressure determined vacuum devices beforehand After exhausting, exhaust air a stop and the 2nd vacuum pressure which extracted the data of vacuum pressure periodically after that, and the vacuum pressure after a predetermined time defined beforehand -- the time of a low -- use of these vacuum devices -- ** -- judging -- eye this ** -- a law -- when higher than the vacuum pressure of *** 2, it is solved by the surveillance method of the vacuum devices which judge use of these vacuum devices to be no

[0018] Moreover, it connects with the vacuum gage 3 of vacuum devices, the data of vacuum pressure are extracted periodically, and it is solved with the supervisory equipment of the vacuum devices which have time, a means to save the data of vacuum pressure at storage, a means in comparison with the

vacuum pressure which defined the vacuum pressure after a predetermined time beforehand, and a means to judge the success or failure of use of these vacuum devices based on the compared result.

[0019]

~~[Function] The supervisory equipment of the vacuum devices of this invention extracts the data of vacuum pressure periodically, and since it has time; a means to save the data of vacuum pressure at storage; and a means to display the relation between time and vacuum pressure on a graph; if this supervisory equipment is used for it, the surveillance of the vacuum pressure of vacuum devices of it will be attained automatically, without through a help.~~

[0020] Moreover, the success or failure of use of vacuum devices can be easily judged by using the supervisory equipment of these vacuum devices. Moreover, since the supervisory equipment of the vacuum devices of this invention has the means in comparison with the value of the vacuum pressure which defined the value of the vacuum pressure after a predetermined time beforehand, and a means to judge the success or failure of use of vacuum devices based on the compared result, it can judge the success or failure of use of vacuum devices automatically, and does not need experience of an individual, but an individual measurement error can also avoid it.

[0021]

~~[Example] Drawing 1 is drawing for explaining the supervisory equipment of this invention. This supervisory equipment collects, saves and analyzes the vacuum pressure data of the vacuum gage (ion gage controller) 3 of vacuum devices, saves the data which collected vacuum pressure data in the personal computer 4 through for example, the RS232C board (6a) and the RS232C cable (6b) as an interface, and were further collected from the ion gage controller 3, and also performs data analysis.~~

[0022] A personal computer 4 is a laptop computer and is display 4a. Keyboard 4b, Integral-hard-disk (85Mb) 4c, Built-in floppy disk (1.2 Mb) 4d, It has external floppy disk 4e further. This laptop computer is connected to a printer 5 by printer cable 5a.

~~more than 50 sets of vacuum devices can be multi-supervised by extending the communication line of RS232C, for example, connecting with 50 ion gage controllers. Drawing 2 is drawing showing the screen-display composition of supervisory equipment.~~

[0024] If the power supply of a laptop computer is turned ON, a menu screen will appear. A menu has an "attainment vacuum", a "pressure buildup", a "read-out graph", an "attainment vacuum graph", an "attainment time graph", and "data backup."

[0025] An "attainment vacuum" and a "pressure buildup" are menus used when measuring a time change of the vacuum pressure of vacuum devices. An "attainment vacuum" is used, when extracting the data for knowing the exhaust air property of vacuum devices and saving it, and it operates it according to directions of a "parameter input", "measurement", and "data preservation."

[0026] A "pressure buildup" is used, when extracting the data for knowing the leak property (and degasifying) of vacuum devices and saving it, and it operates it according to directions of a "parameter input", "measurement", and "data preservation."

[0027] An "attainment vacuum graph", an "attainment time graph", and a "read-out graph" are menus used when analyzing a measurement result. An "attainment vacuum graph" is used, when carrying out graphical representation of the transition of the vacuum pressure by specific time based on the data of an "attainment vacuum" or a "pressure buildup" and saving it, and it operates it according to directions of a "file number input", "graphical representation", and "preservation of a graph."

[0028] An "attainment time graph" is used, when carrying out graphical representation of the time transition of vacuum pressure until it reaches specific vacuum pressure based on the data of an "attainment vacuum" or a "pressure buildup" and saving it, and it operates it according to directions of a "file number input", "graphical representation", and "preservation of a graph."

[0029] A "read-out graph" piles up two "attainment vacuum graphs" or an "attainment time graph", when seeing time transition of the performance of vacuum devices, it uses it, and it operates it according to directions of a "file number input", "graphical representation", and "preservation of a graph."

[0030] "Data backup" is used when moving the data of storage to other storage, and it operates it according to directions of a "file number input" and "floppy backup."

[0031] Drawing 3 is the example of the flow chart of measurement, and shows the "attainment vacuum" as an example. An "attainment vacuum" is chosen by the menu screen and, subsequently the number of the ion gage controller of the vacuum devices which it is going to measure in a "gage number input" is inputted. Subsequently, a file name is defined and a "file name input" is performed.

[0032] Subsequently, a "measuring-time input" is performed and a "time interval input" is performed. When seeing an evacuation property, the measuring time considers as 24 hours, a time interval makes 1 minute a unit, and it is set as the condition of 1 minute, 3 minutes, and 5 minutes.

[0033] "Start switch ?" Measurement is started as YES. It is made for a start switch to be interlocked with opening of main-valve 8a of vacuum devices. When 24 hours or more pass, it is referred to as "time end ?" YES, and subsequently "data preservation" is performed.

[0034] moreover, it returns to an "attainment vacuum" as "time end ?" NO and "stop key ?" YES, the number of the ion gage controller of the following vacuum devices is boiled and inputted, and it is made to perform the same operation as a top Thus, if vacuum devices are made to operate one after another, the multi-surveillance of two or more vacuum devices will be attained. The number of the vacuum devices in which multi-surveillance is possible is 50 sets.

[0035] When seeing the leak property (and degasifying property) of vacuum devices, a "pressure buildup" can be chosen, and it can measure according to the same flow chart as above-mentioned "attainment vacuum." However, a "measuring-time input" is specified in about 20 minutes, and it is made for a start switch to be interlocked with stoppage of main-valve 8a of vacuum devices.

[0036] Drawing 4 is the example of the flow chart of analysis, and shows the "attainment vacuum graph" as an example. An "attainment vacuum graph" is chosen by the menu screen, subsequently, a "file screen" is taken out as "file reading ?" YES, and the "file number input" which has already ended measurement of an "attainment vacuum" is performed. In "graphical representation", as shown in drawing 6, in a horizontal axis (X-axis) and the logarithm of vaccum pressure, a vertical axis (Y-axis) is set as the logarithm of time, and an exhaust air property is displayed [logarithm].

[0037] "Graph elimination" "File preservation" is performed as NO and "file preservation" YES, and it returns to an "attainment vacuum graph." Time and the value of vaccum pressure can also be displayed on a chart. however -- both -- the graphical representation by the logarithm understands the inclination of a curve by glance Furthermore, when examining the secular change of the performance of vacuum devices, it is useful, and if a menu "a read-out graph" is chosen and two exhaust air properties are displayed in piles, it will be easy to grasp a trend (inclination).

[0038] Moreover, an "attainment vacuum graph" is chosen by the menu screen, subsequently, the file number of a "pressure buildup" can be inputted by "file reading ?", and a graph as shown in the leak property of drawing 6 like the top can also be displayed.

[0039] If it is the specification less than value which analyzed the data of an "attainment vacuum" in which an exhaust air property is shown, for example, the vaccum pressure of 20 hours after defined beforehand, for example, 5x10 to 7 Torrs, use of these vacuum devices is judged to be **, and when other, it will judge with no.

[0040] Moreover, if it is the specification less than value which analyzed the data of a "pressure buildup" in which a leak property (and degasifying property) is shown, for example, the vaccum pressure of 10 minutes after defined beforehand, for example, 5x10 to 5 Torrs, use of these vacuum devices is judged to be **, and when other, it will judge with no.

[0041] Only when both exhaust air property and leak property (and degasifying property) are **, use of vacuum devices is accepted to be **. After storing beforehand the specification value of the vaccum pressure of 10 minutes after for guaranteeing the specification value or leak property (and degasifying property) of vaccum pressure of 20 hours after for guaranteeing an exhaust air property in a personal computer 4 and measuring the exhaust air property or leak property (and degasifying property) of actual vacuum devices, a personal computer 4 compares measured value and a specification value, and you may make it judge the success or failure of use of vacuum devices.

[0042] Furthermore, in the case of no, alarm is generated, or you may make it apply an interlock to vacuum devices.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, automatical measurement of the exhaust air property of vacuum devices or a leak property is attained, and an operator's man day can be cut down. Moreover, the measurement error between misconception by the operator or an operator is avoidable.

[0044] According to this invention, vacuum devices can be certainly supervised on the basis of a specification value, and the reliability of vacuum devices can be secured. Moreover, it can perform comparing with the past data simply, it can know the trend of the secular change of vacuum devices, and the positive management of it is attained.

[Translation done.]

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 June 2002 (06.06.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/43598 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61B 17/42**

CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/44097**

(22) International Filing Date:
27 November 2001 (27.11.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(26) Publication Language: English

Published:

(30) Priority Data:
09/727,006 30 November 2000 (30.11.2000) US

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

(71) Applicant and

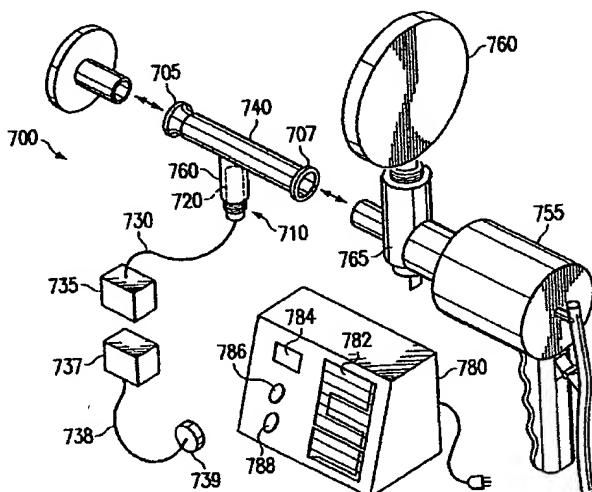
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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DETECTING, MONITORING AND STORING THE SUCTION PRESSURE OF AN ELECTRIC VACUUM PUMP WHEN APPLYING SUCTION PRESSURE TO A FEATUS HEAD



WO 02/43598 A1

(57) Abstract: The present invention aids a person who is assisting with fetal extraction by monitoring (130) and recording (134) the pressure inside a vacuum device. In one embodiment, the invention is a pump-attachable device for monitoring and recording a pressure in a vacuum device that includes an adapter (114) enabled to attach to a pressure gauge receiver (132) of an electric pump (110), and a cable (116) coupled to the pressure transducer which is enabled to attach to a monitor (130) for recording a detected pressure. In yet another embodiment, the invention is a method of using a recording device (138, 310) for recording a pressure in a vacuum device. The invention includes coupling a monitor to the vacuum device, calibrating the monitor, and recording the pressure to produce a record.

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DETECTING, MONITORING AND STORING THE SUCTION PRESSURE OF
AN ELECTRIC VACCUM PUMP WHEN APPLYING SUCTION PRESSURE TO A FEATUS HEAD

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present invention is related to co-filed and co-pending U.S. Patent Application Number 09/727,124, entitled Vacuum Extraction Monitor with Attachment For Hand Pump by Dr. Victor Vines, attorney docket number 108747.00003, and co-filed and co-pending U.S. Patent Application Number 09/727,123, entitled Vacuum Extraction Monitoring, by Dr. Victor Vines, attorney docket number 108747.00002. All of which were filed on November 30, 2000.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to childbirth, and more specifically, the invention relates to vacuum extraction deliveries. More particularly still, the invention relates to systems, devices, and methods for monitoring vacuum extraction deliveries.

STATEMENT OF A PROBLEM ADDRESSED BY THIS INVENTION

When operative vaginal deliveries are necessary, there are presently two options - - forceps extraction, or vacuum extraction. Vacuum extraction in labor/delivery suites has become a well-accepted and commonly performed form of vaginal delivery because it may be less hazardous to the mother and fetus than forceps extraction. However, there is the potential for harm to the fetus from prolonged suction application to the fetal head. In addition, there are guidelines governing the amount of vacuum pressure that should be applied to the fetal head, as well as guidelines regarding the duration of time that the vacuum pressure is

applied to the fetal head during vacuum extraction (these guidelines are printed by the manufacturers of vacuum devices, and are also available in medical literature).

Exemplary effects of vacuum extraction on an infant during delivery include: fetal hypoxia, retinal hemorrhage, chignon-scalp marking and abrasion, cephalhematoma and subcutaneous hematoma, neonatal jaundice, intra-cranial hemorrhage, shoulder dystocia, and subgaleal hemorrhage. Subgaleal hematoma is a particularly dangerous condition. Subgaleal hematoma is formed when bleeding occurs into the potential beneath the aponeurosis of an infant's scalp. It may be a life threatening condition for a newborn baby, and is often considered the most serious complication associated with the vacuum extraction. One danger associated with subgaleal hematoma arises because the subaponeurotic space stretches over the whole part of the cranial vault of the infant, and a large proportion of the baby's blood volume can accumulate in this space (typically, from damage to the emissary veins). Although subgaleal hematoma may occur after forceps and natural deliveries, the incidents of subgaleal hematoma is increased considerably in vacuum extractions since the introduction of the vacuum device pulls the aponeurosis from the cranium and may injure the underlying veins. Furthermore, because hemorrhaging into the subgaleal space may occur slowly, and for several hours following delivery, bleeding into the subgaleal space may be difficult to initially detect.

Accordingly, there are occasions when a fetus does poorly during and after vacuum extraction. Often, a legal claim is made against a doctor, hospital,

nurses, and others associated with the delivery, alleging that the guidelines regarding the use of the vacuum device were not followed.

Other complications involved with using vacuum devices include attention being diverted away from the delivery process itself when attention is given to the vacuum pressure being applied to the fetal head. Furthermore, large amounts of activity by different personnel who participate in the delivery may create confusion and chaos in which the monitoring of a vacuum pressure in the vacuum device goes undocumented. The present invention provides a solution that overcomes these and other disadvantages associated with the prior art.

SELECTED OVERVIEW OF SELECTED EMBODIMENTS

In one embodiment, the invention is a method of using a vacuum recording device for recording a pressure in a vacuum device. The invention includes detecting pressure in the vacuum device, recording the pressure in the vacuum device, and storing the pressure in the vacuum device.

Alternatively, the invention may be practiced as a method of using a vacuum recording device for recording a pressure in a vacuum device. The invention applies a suction device to a fetus, initiates a vacuum pressure in the suction device, detects the vacuum pressure in the suction device, and automatically records the vacuum pressure in the suction device.

In another embodiment, the invention is a pump-attachable device for monitoring and recording a pressure in a vacuum device. The invention includes an adapter enabled to attach to a pressure gauge receiver of an electric pump, an air pressure detector secured in the adapter such that the pressure detector is

exposed to an air cavity in the electric pump, and a cable coupled to the pressure transducer which is enabled to attach to a monitor for recording a detected pressure.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is a method of using a recording device for recording a pressure in a vacuum device. The invention includes coupling a monitor to the vacuum device, calibrating the monitor, and recording the pressure to produce a record.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various aspects of the invention, as well as an embodiment, are better understood by reference to the following **EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT OF A BEST MODE**. To better understand the invention, the **EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT OF A BEST MODE** should be read in conjunction with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 provides a block diagram of a vacuum device, illustrating systems incorporated by the invention;

Figure 2 provides a more detailed block schematic of a vacuum device;

Figure 3 provides a flowchart of a recording algorithm which illustrates one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 illustrates a block flow diagram of a vacuum device algorithm that implements one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 provides a block diagram of an adapter assembly which provides existing vacuum devices the features of the invention, and is accordingly another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 illustrates a pump attachable device capable of attachment to an electrical pump;

Figure 7 as a tube attachable device; and

Figure 8 illustrates a pump attachable device configured to attach to a hand pump, such as a KIWI hand pump.

AN EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT OF A BEST MODE

The invention allows physicians to measure and record the amount of pressure and the duration of pressure applied to a fetus' head during vacuum extraction, and the invention lowers litigation costs because a permanent record of vacuum pressures applied during delivery is created. Accordingly, the invention provides systems, devices, and methods for aiding a person who is assisting with fetal extraction. The invention is attachable to a vacuum device, and may incorporate a vacuum device. Furthermore, the pressure inside the vacuum device is monitored and recorded by a recording device.

Preferably, the invention provides at least the features of monitoring and recording pressures in a suction device used for vacuum-based fetal extraction. Accordingly, Figure 1 provides a block diagram of a vacuum device 100, illustrating systems incorporated by the invention. A pump 110 which could be a manually activated hand pump, an electric pump, or any other type of air pump, is fluidly coupled to a suction device 120. The suction device 120 is attachable to a fetus, being preferably attachable to fetal head. The suction device 120 is preferably a cup, such as a SILC, a SILASPIC, a SOFT-CUP, or a MALMSTROM cup, for example. Fluid coupling between the suction device 120 and the pump 110 may be accomplished by a tube 112, and is preferably a plastic tube.

A recording device 130, which may be a monitor, an enhanced monitor, or a custom-developed device for example, provides a user the ability to monitor air pressures and record air pressures. Accordingly, air pressures may be measured

in the monitor 130, or in the tube 112, or in the pump 110. Furthermore, in Figure 1, a cable 116 couples the tube 112 to the monitor 130. Accordingly, in this embodiment, an air pressure is detected in the tube 112 and converted into information by a device such as a transducer. Next, the detected pressure is passed as information along the cable 116 to the monitor 130.

With an initial understanding of the vacuum device 100, one may gain a better understanding of the invention by referring to a more detailed block schematic. Accordingly, Figure 2 provides a more detailed block schematic of a vacuum device 200. The vacuum device 200 has a pump 110 in fluid communication with the suction device 120 through a tubing 112. The tubing 112, although not illustrated, may contain therein a wire for coupling the pump 110 to the suction device 120 (to provide a device which may support traction tension between the pump 110 and the suction device 120). A coupling 114 is shown dividing the tubing 112. However, it should be understood that the coupling 114 need not be intrusive of the tubing 112, and could be embodied as a cap/tap, for example. In any event, the coupling is enabled to detect the pressure in the tubing (whether the pressure is actually detected in the tubing 112, the suction device 120, or the pump 110). Preferably, the coupling 114 is a plastic tube with a transducer therein. Although not shown in Figure 2, a transducer in the coupling detects a pressure, and then produces a mechanical or electrical signal based on the pressure detected. or other transportable signal based on the detective pressure such as a wireless radio frequency communication).

The cable 116 provides a commutative connection between the coupling 114 and a pressure gauge 132 located in the recording device 130. Of course, although the pressure gauge 132 is illustrated as being located in the recording device 130, the pressure gauge 132 could in fact be located in the coupling 114, or along the cable 116. Thus, the pressure gauge 132 functions as a mechanical or electrical signal receiver which translates a mechanical signal, or electrical signal, or a wireless signal into data that is associated with a pressure.

A processor 140 was coupled to the pressure gauge 132, and provides a means for processing data from the pressure gauge 132 and associating that data with various tables, algorithms, and other information. Furthermore, processor 140 may drive other systems such as a display 136, a printing device 138, warning system 144, or a safety system 142, or send information to a recording device 134. Preferably, the processor is a digital signal processor (DSP), a Pentium processor, or a Strong Arm processor, for example. The processor 140 retrieves various tables, algorithms, and other information from the recording device 134, that preferably stores an electronic record. Preferably, the recording device 134 is embodied as memory, such as RAM, ROM, or removable memory such as Flash RAM, a Memory Stick, or a CD ROM.

The display 136 provides real time information, such as pressures over time, dangerous conditions detected (or other information) to persons assisting with the extraction of the fetus. Preferably, the display 136 is a cathode ray video screen, or a plasma screen.

The printing device 138 provides the ability to print numbers or graphs indicating a pressure over time, progressive pressures detected over time. Preferably, the printing device 138 generates these prints on paper. Furthermore, although illustrated as being integrated into the recording device 130, it should be understood that the printing device 138 may be located externally from the recording device 130.

The safety system 142 causes the implementation of a safety pressure release valve preferably located on the pump 110. When triggered, the safety system 142 may release some of the pressure, or all of the pressure thus returning the pressure inside the tubing 112 to the local atmospheric pressure (or room pressure). The safety system 142 may be embodied as software algorithm for execution in memory, or as mechanical device.

The warning system 144 is for producing a warning when a predetermined pressure or pressures are detected. Typically, the predetermined pressure will be a vacuum pressure which is lower than a predetermined vacuum pressure, such as 0.2 kgms/cm² – 0.8 kgms/cm², depending on the stage of delivery. The warning may be embodied as a light, a sound, or a voice, for example. A light may flash at different rates, or present different colors, or present different intensities as pressure changes in the tube. Similarly, a sound may change in tone as different pressures are detected, or a voice may verbally indicate a pressure or a warning condition. Furthermore, the warning system may be used to trigger and provide information to the safety system 142.

A better understanding of the invention may be achieved by examining the operation of the invention. Figure 3 provides a flowchart of a recording algorithm 300. First, in a record pressure act 310, the recording algorithm 300 records a pressure which exists in a vacuum device. Then, in a store recorded pressure act 320, the recording algorithm 300 creates a permanent record of the pressure which was recorded in the record pressure act 310.

An even better understanding of the invention may be realized by examining the processes flow of a vacuum device embodied according to the invention. Accordingly, Figure 4 illustrates a block flow diagram of a vacuum device algorithm 400 that implements one embodiment of the invention. The vacuum device algorithm 400 comprises a pump algorithm 402 for illustrating acts performed with a vacuum device pump, and a monitor algorithm 405 illustrating acts associated with a recording device. The vacuum device algorithm 400 begins in a pump algorithm 402.

The pump algorithm 402 is initiated in an engage monitor act 410. The engage monitor act may include attaching a cable between a vacuum pump and a recording device, and then turning on the recording device. After the engage monitor act 410, the pump algorithm 402 proceeds to an apply suction device act 415 in which a suction device is attached to a fetus, and preferably a fetal head. It should be noted that in the apply suction device act 415, if a disposable MITYVAC is being used in the procedure, adapters should be attached to suction tubing of the vacuum device and the disposable MITYVAC assembly. After the suction device is applied to the fetus, the apply suction device act 415 proceeds

by calibrating, or zeroing, the monitor so that the pressure detected prior to applying a vacuum to the fetus is recognized as being the local atmospheric pressure.

Following the apply suction device act 415, the pump algorithm 402 proceeds to an initiate vacuum act 420. In the initiate vacuum act 420 a vacuum pressure is created in the vacuum device by manually actuating a manual pump, or by engaging the vacuum switch or trigger in an electric pump. The next act in the pump algorithm 402 change, the vacuum pressure (which is initiated in response to a command to change the pressure in the vacuum device). This is accomplished in an altervacuum pressure act 425, and is typically employed as a result of a response received from the monitor algorithm 405. Of course, altering the vacuum pressure may not be necessary during a vacuum extraction procedure, and thus the alter vacuum pressure act 425 should especially be viewed as an optional act for the present embodiment (although the only needed acts are explicitly articulated in the claims).

Next, a disengage vacuum act 430 is performed when the pressure in the vacuum device is returned to at least local atmospheric pressure. Furthermore, the pressure may be raised to a pressure greater than local atmospheric pressure to encourage the suction device to separate from the fetus. Then, the vacuum device algorithm 400 and pump algorithm 402 end together in a remove suction device act 435, in which the suction device is removed from the fetus. Furthermore, in the remove suction device act 435 the recording device may be disengaged, and the record of the pressures detected during the vacuum device algorithm 400 may

be stored in a permanent medical record, which may be a physical paper record and/or an electronic record.

The monitor algorithm 405 initiates in a detect pressure act 450, which begins in response to the initialization of the recording device in the engage monitor act 410. In the detect pressure act 450 a pressure in the vacuum device is detected, which will typically be between a room (or atmospheric) pressure and vacuum pressure (meaning a pressure lower than the local atmospheric pressures). Next, the vacuum device algorithm 400 continues to a record pressure act 455. In the record pressure act 455 the pressure detected in the detect pressure act 450 is automatically recorded (or stored), preferably by an electronic means (such as a memory) or by a paper means. Furthermore, the record pressure act 455 may include the displaying of the recorded pressure on a monitor or other display.

The recorded pressures are monitored and processed in a process recorded pressure act 460. The process recorded pressure act 460 evaluates the detected pressure in a warning system, and may direct the displaying or printing of additional information in response to the warning system. [The process-recorded pressure 460 may include a sub-act of displaying the processed information on the display device, such as a monitor.] Likewise, if the process is recorded at 460 determines if the detected pressure exceeds a predetermined pressure, the process recorded pressure act 460 may direct a pressure change, such as a lower pressure, or an immediate return to local atmospheric pressure, in a direct pressure change

act 465. The direct pressure change act 465 produces the electrical or mechanical signals needed to implement the alter-vacuum pressure act 425.

The intention provide the ability to accurately measure, record, and trace pressure event that transpire in a vacuum device during vacuum extraction. Accordingly, the invention assist physicians, hospitals, and other delivery personnel in the defense of accusation that proper guidelines were not followed during the vacuum extraction. Furthermore, those who suffer from improper vacuum extraction also have access to a permanent medical record which should facilitate mediated settlements, and avoid the costs of lengthy discovery and emotionally scaring litigation. Also, because data will be collected with each vacuum extraction, the guidelines for the conduct of a vacuum extraction may be changed and improved to more accurately be able to predict safe guidelines for a vacuum extraction delivery.

It will sometimes be advantageous to provide existing vacuum devices the ability to access the advantages provided by the invention. Figure 5 provides a block diagram of an adapter assembly 500 which provides existing vacuum devices access to advantages of the invention, and is accordingly another embodiment of the invention. The adapter assembly 500 comprises a pump 510 fluidly coupled to a suction device 520 by a tubing 525. A display device 530 is connected to the pump 510. Preferably, the display device 530 is coupled to the pump 510 via an adapter to the pump 510. Better understanding of the adapter assembly 500 may be achieved by examining specific embodiment.

Figure 6 illustrates a pump attachable device 600 capable of attachment to an electrical pump 655. The pump attachable device 600 has an adapter 610, such as the threaded fittings illustrated in Figure 6. Furthermore, the pump attachable device 600 has a pressure transducer 620 which detects a pressure and converts the detected pressure to a mechanical or electrical signal capable of being transferred to a monitor (not shown) via a cable 630. The cable 630 includes a plug 635 capable of attachment to a monitor or other recording device.

Also, illustrated in Figure 6 is a pump system 650 having a pump attachable device attached thereto. The pump system 650 includes an electric pump 655 such as a MITYVAC, or disposable MITYVAC, for example. The electric pump 655 has a front end 665 which has a cavity for supporting other devices and for transporting the pressures, including the vacuum pressure, created by the electric pump 655.

The front end 665 has thereon a pressure gauge receiver 660. Typically, the pressure gauge receiver 660 accepts a pressure gauge that mechanically detects a pressure which is then displayed for those performing the vacuum procedures. In operation of one embodiment of the invention, the pressure gauge is removed from the electric pump, typically by unscrewing the pressure gauge, and the pump attachable device 600 is then inserted into the pressure gauge receiver 660. Also provided by the front end 665 is a pressure release valve 670. The pressure release valve 670 allows the inflow of air into the front end, and particularly into the cavity of the front end, in order to increase the pressure in the vacuum device.

Another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 7 as a tube attachable device 700. The tube attachable device 700 includes a first end 705, and a second end 707. The first end 705 is preferably configured to either attach to a plastic tube section, or a suction device. The second end 707 is preferably configured to attach to a tube, or a front end such as the front end 765 that is adapted to receive the second end 707. The tube attachable device 700 includes tubing 740, which is preferably plastic tubing.

The tubing 740 includes a pressure gauge receiver 760. Accordingly, a transducer/pressure gauge 720 is inserted into the tubing 740 and secured in the tubing by an adapter 710. Furthermore, pressures detected by the pressure transducer 720 are converted into a data signal that is sent to a recording device along a cable 730. The cable 730 also includes a plug 735 which is connectable to the recording device monitor 780, or to a second plug 737. The plug 737 couples an extension cord 738 to a second plug 739. The second plug 739 is also attachable to the recording device 780 at a plug socket 788.

The vacuum device illustrated in Figure 7 includes a pump 755, which provides a disposable MITYVAC, and a pressure gauge 760 which is fitted into the front end 765. Thus, the vacuum device provides a physician the advantage of having a mechanical visual display provided by the gauge 760 (thus requiring little change by those who are accustom to viewing the mechanical gate 760), as well as providing mechanical and electric displays and printouts of the recorded pressures while the recording device 780.

The recording device 780 may produce a printed-paper record 782, as well as a visual display 784. Of course, the printed-paper record 782 or the visual display 784 may print or display numbers, graphical representation or other indicia of the pressures being detected in the vacuum device. Furthermore, the recording device 780 provides a warning device 786 which could produce a light, sound, or a vocalized recording of a warning to those assisting with the fetal extraction.

Figure 8 illustrates a pump attachable device 800 configured to attach to a hand pump 855, such as a KIWI hand pump. The pump attachable device 800 includes an adapter 810, such as threading, gaskets, or other attachments capable of forming a fluid-tight seal, a pressure-recording device 820, such as a transducer, and a cable 830 for communicating a detected pressure to a recording device via a plug 835. The hand pump 855 includes a handle 857 which maintains a vacuum cavity 865 therein. The vacuum cavity 865 is fluidly connected to a hose 870 and a suction device 872. The handle 857 also includes a pressure gauge receiver 860. In an unmodified hand pump, the pressure gauge receiver 860 accepts a mechanical pressure gauge that mechanically indicate a detected pressure in the vacuum cavity 865. In the vacuum device according to the present embodiment of the invention, the pump attachable device 800 is secured into the handle 857 of the hand pump 855 via the pressure gauge 860.

Though the invention has been described with respect to a specific preferred embodiment, many variations and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the present application. It is therefore the

intention that the appended claims be interpreted as broadly as possible in view of
the prior art to include all such variations and modifications.

CLAIMS**I Claim:**

(1) A method of using a recording device for recording a pressure in a vacuum device, comprising:

detecting a pressure in the vacuum device;

recording the pressure in the vacuum device; and

storing a record of the pressure in the vacuum device.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein storing is achieved mechanically.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein storing is achieved electronically.

4. The method of claim 1 further comprising the act of generating a warning signal when a predetermined pressure is detected.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising the act of altering the pressure to achieve a second pressure.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising the act of releasing the pressure to achieve a local atmospheric pressure.

(7) A method of using a recording device for recording a pressure in a vacuum device, comprising:

applying a suction device to a fetus;

initiating a vacuum pressure in the suction device;

detecting the vacuum pressure in the suction device; and

automatically recording the vacuum pressure in the suction device.

8. A method of claim 7 further comprising the act of engaging a monitor.

9. The method of claim 7 further comprising the act of processing the recorded pressure to determine if the vacuum pressure is greater than a predetermined pressure.

10. The method of claim 9 further comprising the act of directing a change in the vacuum pressure.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the change is an increase in the vacuum pressure to move the vacuum pressure closer to atmospheric pressure.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein the change is a release of the vacuum pressure in order to achieve an atmospheric pressure.

13. The method of claim 7 further comprising the act of altering the vacuum pressure in response to a direction to change the vacuum pressure.

14. The method of claim 7 further comprising the act of disengaging the vacuum pressure to achieve a local atmospheric pressure.

15. The method of claim 7 further comprising the act of removing the suction device from the fetus.

16. A pump-attachable device for monitoring and recording a pressure in a vacuum device, comprising:

an adapter enabled to attach to a pressure gauge receiver of an electric pump;

an air pressure detector secured in the adapter such that the pressure detector is exposed to an air cavity in the electric pump; and

a cable coupled to the air pressure detector which is enabled to attach to a monitor that is capable of recording a detected pressure.

17. The pump attachable device of claim 16 wherein the air pressure detector is a transducer.

18. The device of claim 16 wherein the monitor is coupled to the cable.

19. A method of using a recording device to record a pressure in a vacuum device, comprising:

coupling the recording device to the vacuum device; and

recording the pressure so that a record may be produced therefrom.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the vacuum device comprises a MITYVAC.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the vacuum device comprises a disposable MITYVAC.

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FIG. 1

100

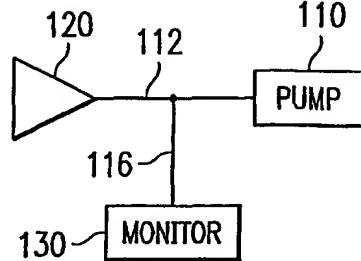
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112

FIG. 2

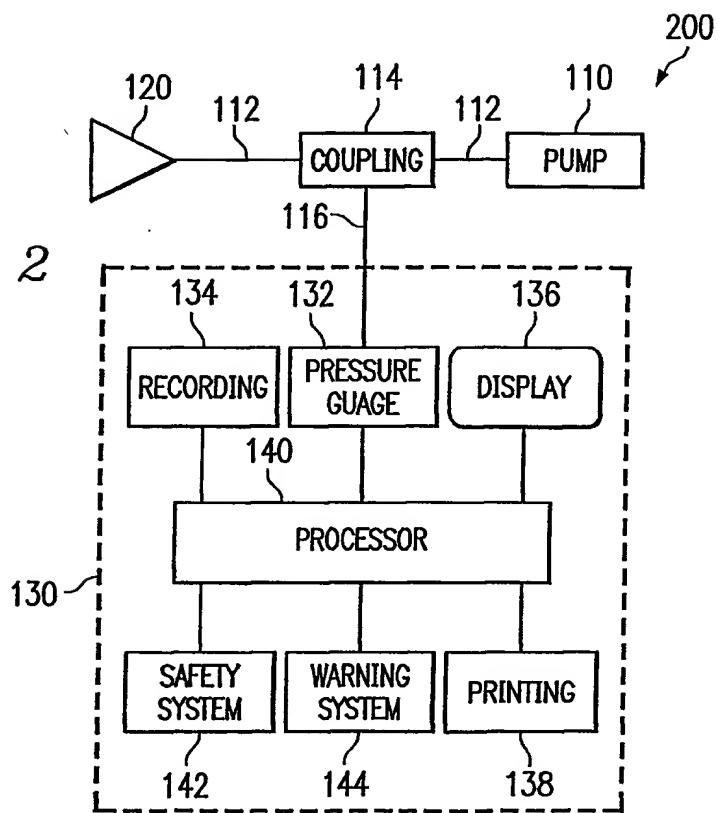
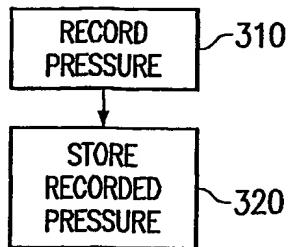


FIG. 3

300



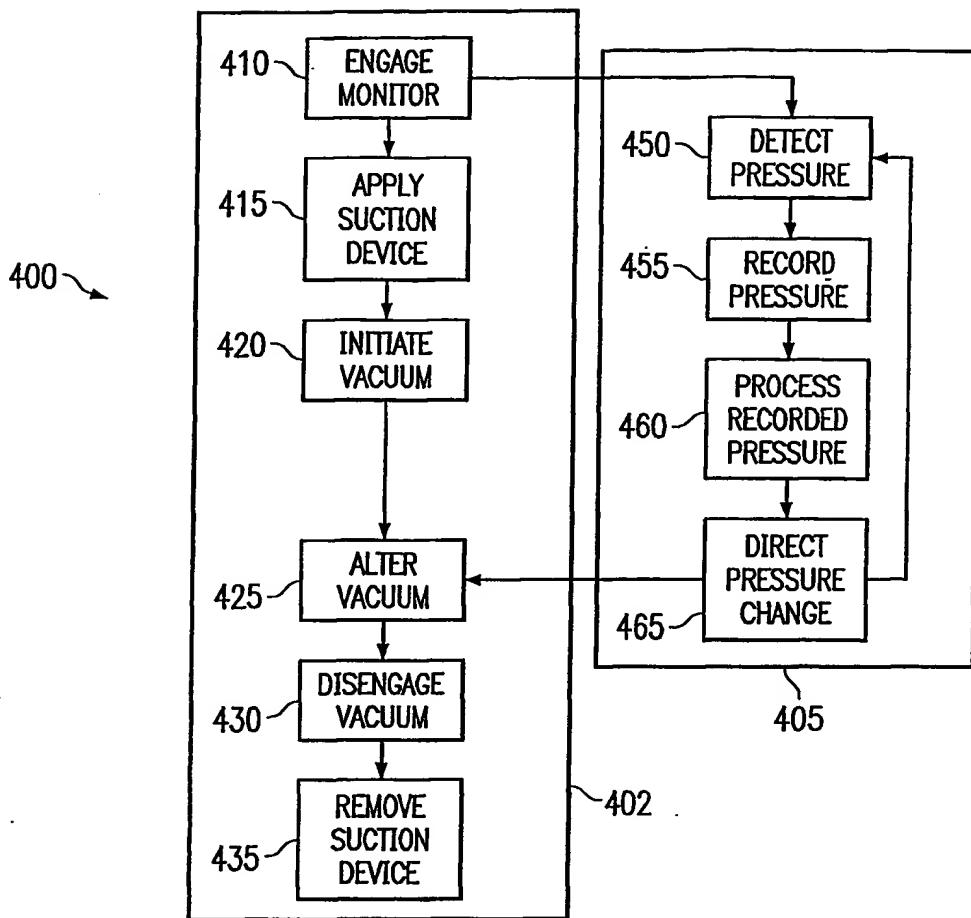


FIG. 4

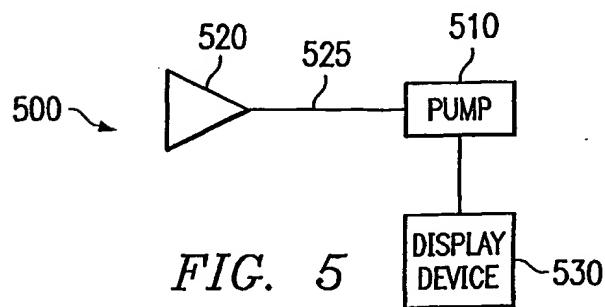


FIG. 5

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FIG. 6

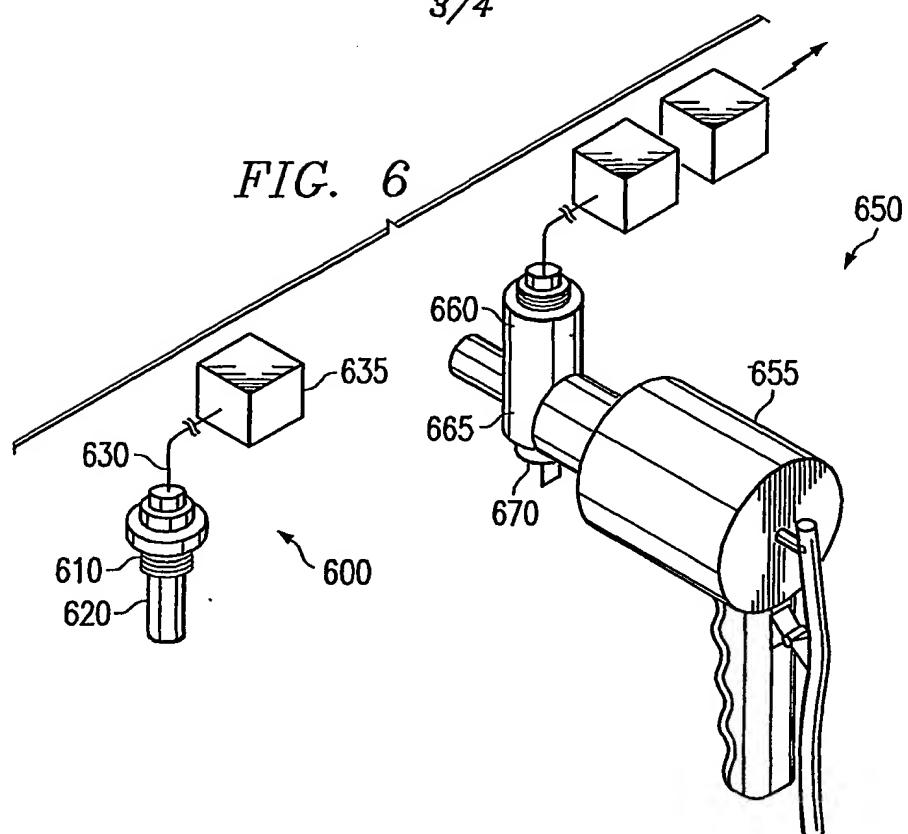
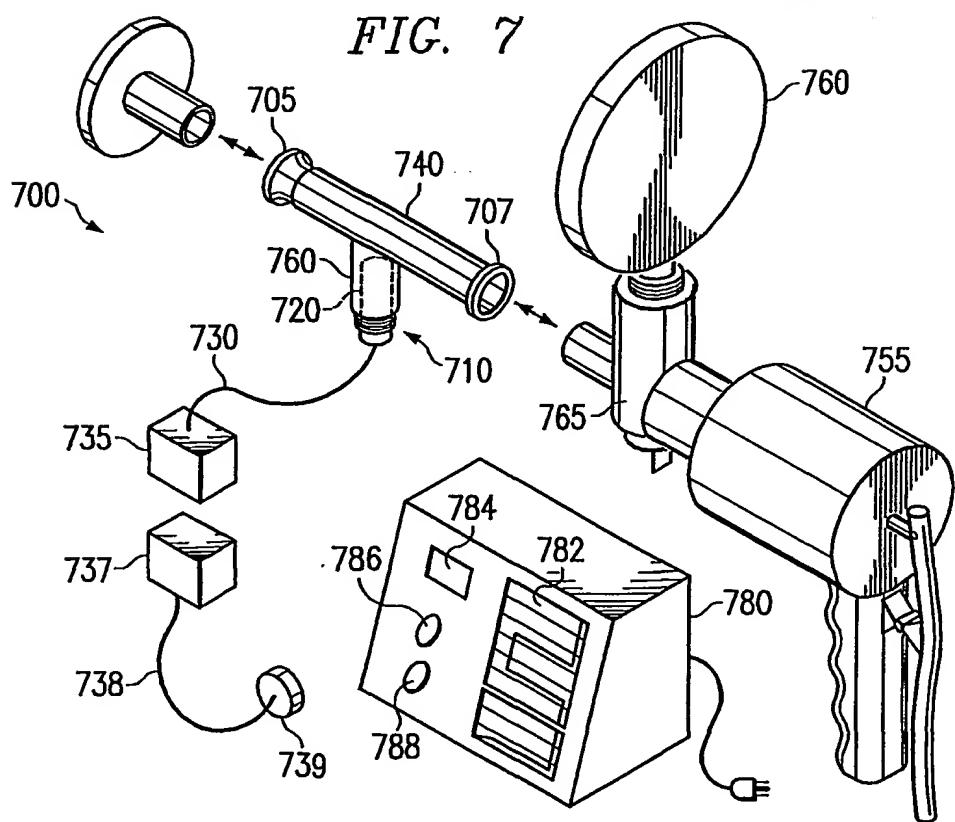
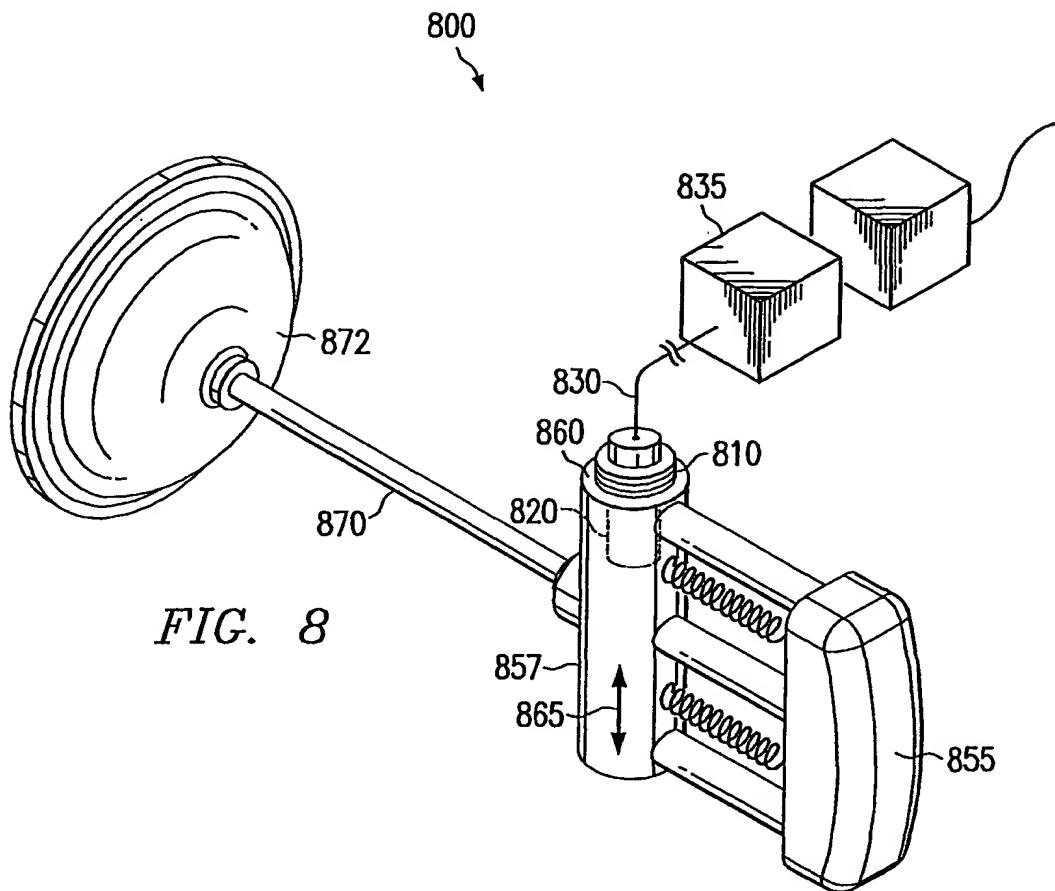


FIG. 7





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 01/44097

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61B17/42

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61B A61M A62C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 5 569 265 A (ELLIOTT BYRON D) 29 October 1996 (1996-10-29) column 2, line 56-65; figures 1-7, 14-16	1-6, 16-19
Y 103	column 3, line 33-37 column 4, line 9-25; claims 1-5, 8-11	1-6
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Y	column 3, line 9-16	16-19
		-/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 April 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/04/2002

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